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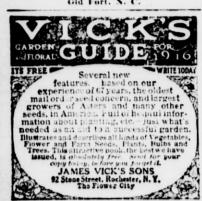
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10c up to \$1.59 each.

20 (my selection , \$1.0). 12 higher priced in selection, \$1.00. MRS. H. A. TATE.





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58 Varieties For Sale, including the fall-bearing PRIDE OF SOMERSET, the great early berry; JOE JOHNSON, the great late berry; also Asparagus roots, Vegetable plants, Raspberry and Dewberry plants, Seed Corn, Horseradish, Cow Peas, Eggs for hatching, etc. Descriptive Catalogue free.

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by express. SEND ORDERS NOW. Lake Shore Nurseries Co. GIRARD, PA.

Fruit Tree One summer, one COLLECTION fall, one winter apple trees; 1 summer, 1 fall pear trees; 5 early medium and late peach trees. Large first quality trees, by express for \$1 with order. Order now

ake Shore Nurseries, Girard, Pa.

GROWING PEÇANS IN THE NORTH PLANS FOR SUMMER FLOWER SHOW

some of the surplus. If a good box is on hand and some wet newspapers, it is a great satisfaction and a cheap one, to cheer up, by way of the parcel post, some absent friend or busy settlement house in the city.
New York. M. S. Duncan.

GROWING PECANS IN THE NORTH

DR. WILLIAM C. DEMING, Secretary Northern Nut Growers Association.

Boys and girls and older people for whom the strain of life is letting up a little like to go nutting. Boys and girls are happy with what they can find in Seymour's woods or Morse's grove, the more so if Seymour and Morse are a little unwilling, but grown folks, not content with a pocketful of nuts, want to plant for themselves and leave a productive legacy and a monu-

Especially attractive is the idea of something new and big. Big, new Southern pecans have been lately more and more getting into the market, and the stories of the profits in growing them and the advertisements of some nurserymen implying that these pecans or similar ones are be ing grown in the North, have found credulous minds and loose pursestrings. His country place, to the earth to grow at any cost, and what more fascinating than the thought of big, "paper shell" pecans growing in his yard, or even orchards of them bearing nuts worth a dollar a pound. How many people have had dreams of this? How much of it is illusion or deception? Here is a picture of a pecan tre-

Hartford, Conn., which is 9 fee 3 inches around-but it bears no nuts Another tree in Cheshire, Conn., is ten inches in diameter, but it tonever bears. Two trees at Mount The simplest and Kisco, N. Y., bear nuts that are poorly filled. Bearing pecan trees are revay of keeping ou | ported from Long Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio south of siast and the scientist, and it is a way Lake Erie. These trees are few in number and, so far as I know, the cticide from many pecan trees have been set out in nuts are small. Within a few years our water pre- the New England States, New York, Canada, Michigan and elsewhere, and lade of brass, many of these appear to be quite hardy. But I have not yet learned as the hican, combination of the shagof a tree that has borne nuts in any of these States except those just mentioned. The hardiness of the young trees and the fact that the pecan is native and bears well in the southern parts of the States of Indiana, Illino. and lowa has given considerable reason for believing that it will be productive for some distance outside it: native range. It should be remembered, however, that this has not ye been proved, all statements of enthu siasts and advertising nurserymen t

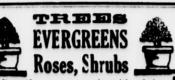
the contrary notwithstanding The soil and cultural requirement of the prean, outside its native range are not very well understood, but the great doubt is over the length of grow ng season. Meredith Reed shows tha the Southern pecan must have at least middle belt pecan must have 180 days Choicest named varieties. The best and and the Northern pecan 160 days. This means over five months without severe frost, which is a rare occurrence north

> of New Jersey. However, the isothermal line given as limiting this length of growing season on the north begins at Portsmouth, N. H., takes in two-thirds of Massachusetts and all of Connecticut the southern tip of New York, New Jersey and the eastern third of Pennsylvania, then turns north at southern line of that State, excluding its middle third, but taking in the western third, and also New York, be low the great lakes, Ontario, the sout ern part of Michigan, nearly all Illinois and the southern half of Iow is worth noticing that in man parts of this southern half of low the pecan is found native.

It can thus be understood that th hope of growing in the North at least tolerably good pecan for the girls and boys seems to be well founded. I believe in it myself. But it must be remembered that it is still only a hope and not a demonstrated thing. planting of pecan trees, outside their native habitat, or where their success has not yet been demonstrated, should be experimental. It will be a delightvarieties of this fruit that will bear quick. Some of the plants will bear at six inches high and continue to bear until frost. They always bear the first year. The very thing for your window or greenhouse or to plant in protected places in your garden. Price, single plants by mail, 35c., three for \$1, with (ull cultural directions. ful experiment and success a lasting north of Virginia at any rate. Varieties that can be recommended for trial are the Indiana, Busseron and Niblack, perhaps the Posey and Butterick. Selection of your variety of nurseryman is even more important than selection of variety of tree. Your conscientious nurseryman, and there are such, won't sell you a tree with misrepresentations. But some nurserymen throw in a crop of them, in lieu of future nut crops, with every

nut tree they sell. Give these grafted nut trees, and none but grafted or budded trees are worth the trouble, all the care you know how to bestow on a tree. Carefully follow the directions of the nur

seryman. But even if we fail to grow the pecan successfully in the North there are many other good strings for our bow. The development of our native nuts, as compared with exotic ones, does not depend on climatic adapta-



Beautify your grounds with choice-stock at lowest prices. Our nurseries, be-exted at Flushing, L. L. and Springfield S. J., where soil and climate produce stuck, stock, comprise hundreds of acres devote-to trees, shrubs and roses. Careful method of packing and shipping make safe arrival certainty. Order now before stock is ex-hausted. Write today for catalogue an prices. AMERICAN NURSERY CO.,

New York City



will make it less and less necessary for us to import millions of dollars worth of nuts from the Old World. have given them their English walnuts, filberts, almonds and chestnuts, at one time no better than our own neglected wild nuts are now.

I said that the development of our native nuts depended so'ely on finding the varieties worth propagating. of boundless opportunity and joy. It is the production of entirely new nots that the world has never known, by rossing nuts already existent. All the sixteen varieties of hickory will cross with one another. Nature has already made a lot of such hybrids bark and the pecan, crosses of the bitter pignut with the pecan or the shagbark and others. Some of these How much better shall be the results f man's purposive crossings!

nother and probably with some of the hickories. The opportunities are oundless in imagination We reed for size, for thinness of shell, or good cracking, for high quality, or hardiness, for productivity or an embination of qualities. It is being! one already and it doesn't take s many years either to get results. One sperimenter reports hybrid nurs proluced in five years from the seed Here are fabulous things to be don y the leisurely man with scientific astes and not too many cares

SHRUBS FROM CUTTINGS.

The writer has been told that she is lways lucky with her plants, but as a natter of fact in only one branch of no gardening have I ever counted myself "lucky"; the rest has been the esult of hard labor. In rooting shrubs and rose cuttings I have been successal through the discovery of a moisretch of soil that does the deed with most no help from me. Our farm is on the side and at the

oot of a springy hill, and in the yard a spring that even in the dries immers never ceases to feed a litt' crass till it reaches the gutter in the oad outside the fence.

On the banks of this tiny stream ave been able to root my cuttings with no care beyond thrusting them into the earth. My attention was called to this method by hearing a sucn April it would bloom in September. Having tried and proved this fact, to did not require a very brilliant mind to infer that all the woody shrubs (and nearly all do) do not bloom the year they are rooted, as the hy-

drangea does. on a slant and at least six inches deep, ning. drop the sod and step on it. The shrubs are simply thrust through the sod and the rest is left to nature. Good old Peter left his garden years ago, but I quote him yearly when give some one a hydrangea: "If you put them down in April they will bloom in September."- F. C. S., New York.

GERANIUMS WITHSTAND HARSH TREATMENT.

four to six inches above their blanket \$3,000. are way ahead of the Japanese iris.

EARLY ORDERS FOR SPRING PLANTING

will insure your getting the Biggest and Best Plants. Order New. We Sell Big Plants wholesale at prices Half you usually pay. Any 20 of the following for 81.00, any 55 for 81.60; any 120 for 85.00; any 230 for \$10,00. Delivery Prepaid by P. Post or Express. Big Geraniums, carnations, snapdragons, rose geraniums, lemon verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, coleus, double petunias, dusty miller, feverfew, phlox, hardy and annual cannas, all kinds; lobeitas, ageratum and in general All Bedding Plants and Most of the ordinary perennials. Get your order in—state date of delivery—We do the rest, and you have Best Garden you ever had for half the cost. Mention The Sun and 8% extra added in plants.

city man who has one, is a paradise tion, but solely on finding the nuts while on the southwest side crocus, where he wants all the fruits of the worth propagating. If people will snowdrops, aconite, &c., are pushing send in to the Northern Nut Grow- aside the leaves. In place of manure I ers Association the hickory nuts, use benemeal with plenty of leaves. black walnuts, butternuts, hazels and Several summers, while away during beech nuts that they think are worth July and August, geraniums blossomed perpetuating it will not be many years and grew wonderfully large without atperpetuating it will not be many years before we shall have native nuts that tention, having a foot or more of the will make it less and less necessary leaves worked in the soil several feet below the surface. Then in the late to feed without increasing taxes, fall I dug up the plants, placed them where centuries of similar selection so sun and wind reached only the roots for five hours-and without disturbing a leaf, tied them up securely in many thicknesses of newspaper. After they had hung upside down in an atticcloset until spring I gave them a planted them with not one leaf off and still as green and fresh looking as There is another way for the orthu- when first taken up.-Louise Adams, New Jersey.

NICOTIANA.

Amateur gardeners evidently are green manure crops. pleased with nicotians, as a flowerin; "Where nature grows sweet clover plant judging from the communicavarious horticultural fournals.

The writer has a neighbor who grows them all over the garden. They saving merely one-third or one-fourth. are useful in the proper place. The for eigar wrappers. It is free blooming and the flowers are quite fragrant.



The plants come up from self-sow: essful gardener say that if you put seeds in the latitude of New York and down a cutting of hydrangea paniculata | quickly spread, and in my garweeds we have to contend with

Affinis is the white fragrant variety the plants growing to a height of from could be as easily rooted. Of course two to three feet. If the plants are the varieties that blossom in the spring taken up in the autumn, cut back and potted they will bloom all winter. Af-finis hybrida bear rose, red and blue flowers. Sanderae hybrids are plants o Roses do better started in August, good branching habit, of various colthough I have been successful with ors, largely used in borders. Sylvesthose planted earlier All the care tris is one of the tallest growing va I give the rose slips is to have a rieties, about four feet high; flowers clean cut, and then I lift a sod with a white, drooping, fragrant, remaining spade or hoe and put in the slip rather expanded all day and during the eve

A SUMMER FLOWER SHOW FOR NEW YORK.

A meeting of the International Garden Club was held recently at the house of the president, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, 620 Fifth avenue, New York. be held June 1 to 4 at the clubhouse February 7 the snow had melted on Bay Park, New York city, on Long 1st-the southeast side of our house when I and Sound. The International Garden found a number of my daffodils from Club will offer a prize list of at least

of leaves. The large buds are still in Many representatives of the trade fine condition, though several times were present, and the following were buried in snow. The German iris asked to act as a committee to draw up a schedule and to act in an advisory capacity:

Harry A. Bunyard, George M. Stumpp, J. Harrison Dick, New York; F. R. Pierson, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Julius Roehrs, F. L. Atkins, Rutherford, N. J.; John B. Lager, Summit, N. J.; A. Manda, South Orange, N. J.; W. H. Duckham, Madison, N. J.; Wal-lace Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.; David Ward, Queens, N. Y.; J. S. Hendrickson, Flowerfield, N. Y.; John Canning,

you ever had for half the cost. Mention The local societies, and it is hoped that an only moderately rich at this time and additional \$3,000 may be secured for not too light. Rich light soil at this time and the hardwarden Gardens, Greenport, N. Y. a prize fund, the profits to be divided time will produce too much growth of

However, a mulch of thoroughly well

ranged as an integral part of the gar- top of the ground around the plants, the purposes named; dens and grounds adjacent to the clubhouse rather than grouped under a but give them a slight and continued tent or marquee. Possibly the latter might have to be erected for groups of tender indoor plants. Rose gardens, they must not suffer for lack of water rock gardens, groups of rhododendrons, at any time during the summer and flowering and other shrubs, herbaceous plants and water gardens and similar features will be encouraged. Further progress will be reported from time to Dust occasionally with tobacco dust time and suggestions and active cooperation is invited.

Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, offers good advice to the corn belt farmer of the middle inches high, nip out the tops, causing Roses for F West, which is quite as valuable to the plants to branch out just above Baby Rambler, Jean d'Arc and Gruss every one who tills the soil:

"The farm is vastly more than a branches to grow if the largest flowbusiness enterprise—it is a home, a social and civic centre, the most important unit of civilization. The success of a farm home is based on the most of a farm home is based on the moved, as these draw the nourishsuccess of the farm business. What ment away from the top bud which is farmers need most to know is how to the only one allowed to remain on each make the science of agriculture boost branch. When the branches are only

the business of farming.

"The farmer who robs his soil is sawing off the limb upon which he is sitting."

The dead of the limb upon which he is sitting. ting. The deed of the property calls inch thick are convenient. Each ing helps put the soil in good conditor the subsoil as well as the surface branch should be tied to a separate tion. soil, and the subsoil is a mine of fer-stake with soft twine, tying every few tility and a well of water if properly inches, as the new growth is apt to be utilized.

after a rain. by the average run down soil. Phosphorus, next to lime, is the mineral latter part of August on the ends of plant food probably most needed by the branches in clusters of three or nure as regularly as harvest. manure is the best form of fertilizer. Where stable manure is not available green manure must be used.

"Proper tillage becomes more important as the farm grows older until on 'worn out' farms it is a factor plant. This may be applied to the of chief importance. Tillage gives the crop more soil surface on which makes existing plant food more available, gives air to the roots, regulates water supply and kills weeds. Where the land lacks natural drainage everything else/depends on how thoroughly the soil is ditched or tiled.

"The farmer who sells all his crops off the place and then also burns all his cornstalks and straw reminds one of the burglar who takes all the valuables he can carry off and sets fire 'to what is left.

"Humus is the stuff with which nature fertilizes uncultivated soil. Plow under all stable manure, straw, cornstalks, stubble, leaves, weeds and

member there is a legume crop for almost every soil. " 'Saving the manue' doesn't mean

It means saving 70 per cent, or more, plants are tall and spreading and take liquid as well as solid. The problem of keeping live stock with profit is coarse, quite like the tobacco grown largely a matter of making use of silage, roughage or bedding, of stuff that is wasted on the average farm. Weeds and weed seeds, usually counted worse than nothing, may be put on the right side of the ledger by means of a few sheep.

keeps his garden on the grocery helf he sells everything wholesale such as canning, preserving, making apple butter, are profitable where the

necessary help with their worl "The price difference between ham rd and bacon and hog on the hohows the money gain for farm butch

"Keep accounts; find just where the noney comes from and just where i Some men's wealth is like good deal of the fertility in their soil is not 'available.' If the boys and arls are to be kept on the farm the arm must be made not only a finanal and economic success but also a amily and civic success. Any reasonble expenditure for making the home lace more attractive is as real and rofitable an investment as though the oney had been spent for limestone nd phosphate.

"Preparedness is as important for the rmer as it is for the soldier. The mer who wastes his leisure time d who fails to utilize rainy days nd slack seasons to get his affairs shape can never hope to catch up list below includes only early uring the busy seasons.

"It is not enough to grow a good op, or even to grow a good crop t low cost. To make a big crop : jusiness success it must be disposed of as efficiently as it is grown-mus e so graded and packed as to meet arket standards and so marketed as to bring the farmer the highest cur ent price.

"The farmer who is too suspicious to get together with his neighbors in order to do cooperatively what no one his incapacity for team work."

GREENHOUSE CHRYSANTHE-MUMS IN THE GARDEN.

By ARTHUR C. CLAPP. Contrary to the general idea, the

so-called "greenhouse" chrysanthemums can be very successfully grown first 80 to 90 days after sowing, and in the backyard garden. The first the second 40 to 50 days later. In thing to decide upon is the variety. As there are literally hundreds of may be made. varieties it would be well to consult the catalogue of a reliable dealer. to discuss the summer flower show to The "mums" are generally classified under three heads, early, medium and and grounds, Pelham Manor, Pelham late flowering. It is only to the first group that we need pay any attention. as the frost and cold will prevent using the other two groups to advantage The height of the plant at time of blooming is usually stated in the catalogue also. Discard the tall growing varieties, as very few have yards six or eight feet in hight can be grown with the assurance that a heavy wind will not lay them low. Nevertheless, just as fine blooms may be had from the dwarfer kinds and with much less trouble and worry.

Having decided upon the varieties plant the young "mums" during the latter part of May, allowing about a foot each way between plants, firming the soil well around them and cover The International Garden Club will with a newspaper for a few days till invite the cooperation of national and they "take hold." The soil should be or twice. This is a very good way to sow it for seed production.

WHAT ROSES TO PLANT.

All roses are good, some are better suited to particular soils and climates than others. Experience alone teaches what is best for any locality.

H. L. Brown of the Wagner Park Nursery Company sends the following If possible, the show will be ar- rotted manure an inch deep on the list as the best in his judgment for

Choice Bedding Roses-La France will not only conserve the moisture, Red, General McArthur, Mrs. B. R. supply of nourishment. A. C. C.
Chrysanthemums need the sun but Cant, Richmond, Etoile de France, Abel Chateney, Madame Caroline Testout, Hermosa, Malmaison, La France Pink, President Taft, Madame Schwalparticularly when the flower buds apler, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, British pear. Water thoroughly or not at all. Queen. President Carnot, La Do not simply dampen the surface. White and Lady Hillingdon. Queen, President Carnot, La France

Dust occasionally with tobacco dust or spray with some kind of tobacco Beauty, Killarney White, Killarney extract to protect the plants from aphides or plant lice. Keep a sharp Ward. Rhea Reid, Brides Bridesmaid. watch for caterpillars and cutworms. J. L. Mock, Pink Cochet, White Cochet

Roses for Pot Blooming-Crimson each leaf. Allow only three of these an Teplitz.

The New York Experiment Station the rough surface of the ground after sels requiring heavy applications spread half the amount before tural directions; free pkt. sweet peas, all ploughing and half the amount after postpaid, \$1.00. ploughing, then go over the ground once or twice with the disk. The disk-

Spinach, oats, peas and potatoes should be in the ground as early as

very little in the early morning or

The flower buds begin to form the

into the top of the soil with a small

weeder or cultivator. When mums

are watered the plant food will be

washed down to the roots and will be

It generally takes from six to eight

one of suspense, for which the culti-

INCHES HIGH REMOVE ALL SIDE GROWTHS, B. B. ETC.

MAIN, C. C. C.

ator is repaid when the blossom is

illy developed. Sometimes an early

rost strikes the garden before th

flowers have matured; to forestall

such a contingency it is well to drive

few tall heavy stakes at intervals

for a light covering of muslin, burlap

r paper. The covering should be left

on all day following a frost, as it is

he hot sun after a frost which black-

as the flowers. The stems of mums

aised out of doors are often so hard

hat the blooms wilt badly when cut

nd placed in water. This may be pre-

ented by placing the stems in water

The writer has grown as many as

hundred blossoms on a space only six

y twelve feet, many of which were

er seven inches in diameter. The

arieties which have proved satisfac-

It is doubtful whether Sudan grass

will prove a profitable crop for New

of the State College of Agriculture

but it is worth planting in an experi-

mental way. Sudan grass is an an-

nual and is especially adapted to the

plains regions, as it is of tropical

origin and requires plenty of hot grow

ing weather. In the warm prairie

sections two cuttings are possible, the

the Southwestern States three cuttings

seeds should not be sown until the

ground is well warmed, about corn

to 30 pounds to the acre should be

to 3 feet apart and cultivated one

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most satisfactory collection ever 40 America, best pink; 30 Mrs. 6 King, scarlet; 10 Niagara, veliow; on Hulot, blue; 10 Glory of Holland,

Gloria. Pacific Supreme.

Patty. Pink Gem.

according to the report

Red. Black Hawk,

Pockett's Crimson

is hot as the hand can bear.

tory out of doors;

White.

Elise Papworth.

Early Snow,

Polly Rose.

Yellow. Golden Glow

Roman Gold.

Yellow Eator

used.

Yellow Oct. Frost.

brough the bed to serve as a support

WHEN EIGHT

Of ordinary farm implements the sulky plough has the shortest life in four. Only one on the end of each years but ranks second only to the branch should be permitted to mature. walking plough in total days of ser-The rest should be carefully removed. vice rendered. Its life is a little over At this time give the plants a feeding eight years, while its total of days of finely ground bone and dried sheep work is 119, as compared with 111/2 manure, say a half cup of each to years and 224 days for the walking plough. surface of the ground and worked

RECENT BULLETINS.

The following bulletins have been sufficient to carry them to maturity issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, and may be had free upon application. weeks for a bud to mature to a per-Bulletin No. 320-Farm practice in

the Cultivation of Corn.

Bulletin No. 333.—Termites, or "White Ants," in the United States; fect bloom and this period is always Their Damage and Method of Preven-

Bulletin No. 705-The Catalpa Sphinx. Bulletin No. 706-Laws Relating to Fur-Bearing Animals, 1915; a summary of laws in United States and Canada relating to trapping, protection, propagation and bounties. Bulletin No. 707-The Commercial Grading, Packing and Shipping of Cantaloupes.

Bulletin No. 708-The Leopard Moth: A Dangerous Imported Insect Enemy of Shade Trees.

Bulletin No. 710.—Bridge Grafting of Fruit Trees. Bulletin No. 711-Care and Improvement of the Wood Lot.

Bulletin No. 712—School Lunches. Bulletin No. 714—Sweet Potato Dis-Bulletin No. 717-Food for Young



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ROSEDALE NURSERIES

DAHLIAS

says the best time to apply lime is to Is Pink Your Color? the rough surface of the ground after | 50 Bulbs of most beautiful Orchid-Flower ploughing, so it will be well mixed with ing Gladioli in shades from soft plak to the soil by disking and harrowing. On deep rose, enough for a lovely garden bed

> 50 all different colors same price H. E. MEADER, Gladiolus Specialist

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Last Spring many cotton growers in their effort to reduce expenses in readjusting themselves to wartime conditions, used less than the usual amount of fertilizer. Last fall those farmers found that their losses from decreased yields and poorer quality crops were greater than their savings from the use of less fertilizers. It was expensive economy.

Northern farmers should offt by the cotton growers perience and not make the me mistake in planting their

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of the National Fertilizer Association Munsey Bldg. BALTIMORE, MD.

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